SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

Amprements To-day. Casino—Prince Metimatem. S.P. M. Madinon Squ. re Theatre—The Rajsh. 120 P. M. Spencer's Palace Music Mai - Vertey. 1 and S.P. M.

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The Demand for a Change of Administration.

Tens of thousands of honest Republicans who have never sought office nor asked favors are quite as urgent for a change in the national Administration as the most intense Democrat can be. Continued possession of power for nearly a

quarter of a century has demoralized the Republican party, corrupted its leaders, and established the rule of machine politics. Patronage, offices, jobs, contracts, and plunder are the aims of the managers who run the organization and thrive on the spoils. In 1876 the Presidency was stolen by a con-

spiracy, in which the chief actors distributed among themselves the highest honors of the Government at home and abroad, and rewarded the instruments they employed with offices in the different branches of the public service. Many of them are still holding the offices thus attained.

In 1880 the Presidency was procured for GARFIELD by barefaced corruption, the scandalous details of which have been revealed by the chief managers of the fund contributed for Indiana, and by the published correspondence of Mr. MORTON, present Minister to France, and of others. It is estimated that two millions of dollars were raised to put GARFIELD in the White House.

Thoughtful men may well ask after these two experiences, What will the Republican managers do next? Free government cannot be maintained while such practices are nossible. Success has thrust aside all reserve or prudence. To continue their hold on power, desperation may go even further than in 1876 and in 1880. The dread of exposure which a change would make inevitable, and the attendant loss of control of the Administration, might lead the conspirators, who threatened civil war seven years ago, to hazardous enterprises in 1884.

This overhanging danger is not to be disguised. The country is only imperfectly aware how serious was the peril in 1876. A reckless minority, backed by President GRANT, organized the movement by which a candidate fairly elected by the people and by the Electoral Colleges was by force and fraud driven out, and the defeated candidate was installed in his place.

Hence it is that many patriotic Republicans, who see no hope of reform in the party. and who deplore the corruption in high places, are willing to aid the Democrats in electing a President next year. They do not propose to join the Democratic party. They probably do not agree with many Demo cratic doctrines.

But in the actual condition of parties there is only a choice between two. Therefore these Republicans mean to try the experiment of putting the Democracy in power as the only way of getting the Government out of the Republican ruts and of infusing fresh blood into the diseased body politic. Many thousands of quiet voters, who never gave a ballot for a Democratic ticket, will next year support a Democratic candidate for Presipublic affairs and of rescuing the Govern ment from the rascals.

# Getting the Indian Lands.

The most extensive project ever set afoot induced to part with portions of their domains; but since Mr. Teller of Colorado ceres a year has been deemed satisfactory.

The Senate last winter appointed a committee to visit the various Indian reservations in the Northwest, and to determine what portion of them could advantageously be acquired by purchase and opened for settlement. The main inquiry of these Senators. who have just begun their work, will relate to in Dakota. But the investigation will extend to the Crow reservation, which is greatly coveted, and to the lands of nearly all the tribes near the Canada border, such as the Piegans, Flathends, Blackfeet, and so on.

So far as the Sioux are concerned, an agreement has already been entered into by them for selling a large part of their lands. Hence the committee's action in their case will be directed toward finding out the real meaning of the terms of the agreement, and how so great a reduction is likely to affect this powerful body of Indians, who have in past years broken out in hostility from dissatisfaction at the intrusion of white men upon | poll tax to the central Government. Secondtheir homes. The visits to the other tribes will no doubt result in propositions to buy large tracts of their possessions.

upon their travels will probably put the land- any rights in pursuance of the comabbers and prospectors in a flutter of excitement. There is hardly an Indian reservation in the country that white neighbors | those agreements might have been made do not covet. The very thought that a particular region is owned by the red men is enough to make it tempting. The France and the Malagassy Government. Government has hundreds of millions of acres to dispose of to settlers, but these available lands do not possess the charm of the lands occupied by Indians. Pressure will doubtless be brought to bear upon the committee to recommend the purchase of large portions of such of the reservations as they visit. It is in the States most thinly settled that we always hear the loudest outery concerning the barriers set up against the growth and spread of the population by the presence of an Indian reservation.

Were the committee going to their task with the intention of disposing of the lands for the best advantage of the Indian owners, they would probably reach an entirely different result from the one now expected. The choice portions and those which could be hereafter used to the best advantage for grazing or mining, might then be reserved for the red men, instead of being carefully picked out for the white. When the committee has finished its task of dividing the reservations, it will possibly preface its report by the assurance that these are the very

Why the Madagascar Seaport was

Bombarded. We learn from a correspondent of the London Times the precise terms of the ultimatum whose rejection was deemed by the French Admiral PIERRE sufficient cause for the bombardment and occupation of Tamatave, the principal seaport of Madagascar, It will be seen that they constitute a flagrant violation of international law, and, unless the conditions are materially modified by the French Foreign Office, they will afford reasonable ground for British intervention. Let us look at this extraordinary ultimatum in the light of certain facts, about which Frenchmen seem to be curiously ignorant, if we may judge by the version published by M. CHERBULIEZ, in a late number of the Revue des Deux Mondes.

It appears that on June 1 Admiral PIERRE notified the Governor of Tamatave that, unless three designated claims were recognized by the Malagassy authorities before midnight on June 9-10, the French squadron would immediately open fire upon the town. No sooner were the demands made known to the European residents than it was at once perceived that they were totally inadmissible, and preparations were made for flight Named in the order of their importance, the conditions imposed were as follows, viz., an indemnity of \$200,000 for claims made by French citizens for breach of agreement by the Hovas; secondly, the right of acquiring land in Madagascar; and, finally, the acknowledgment by the Hovas of all rights accruing to France by virtue of former treaties, and which the Hova Government had repudiated

The first demand is of no great moment though it may be observed that, by exacting a fixed sum for claims unadjudicated and unassessed, Admiral PIERRE saw fit to play the rôles, seldom intrusted to the same per son, of claimant, Judge, and Sheriff. The second term of the ultimatum, which called for the right of acquiring land, is obviously ambiguous. If the Admiral meant to demand the right to acquire land in fee, he went beyond the limits within which the French Foreign Office had previously confined its reclamations. Even M. CHERBU-LIEZ, in the Revue, admits that "out of respeet for the principle that the soil belongs to the sovereign, we shall avoid exacting the right of absolute property; leases for a very long term, and renewable, will be substituted. It is probable, indeed, that in the second term of his ultimatum Admiral Prenne intended to reiterate the demand previously made by French diplomatic agents for leases of ninety-nine years. Now, the Malagassy Government has offered, both in negotiations at home and through the embassy sent to Europe, to grant leases of thirty-five years, renewable on complying with certain forms. Such a limitation of time is not only reasonable in itself, but the Hova authorities would have been dereliet had they failed to insist upon it. For experience has shown that unless the powers of obtaining land conceded to foreigners are strictly regulated, the more ignorant coast people will go on doing as they have done, and make over while intoxicated large tracts of country for the most trifling consideration, such as a bottle of rum. It was an iniquitous abuse of force to punish a Government by the destruction of its chief seaport for the attempt to save its subjects from becoming the victims of gross fraud.

But by far the most important and impu-

dent of the demands put forward by Admiral PIERRE in his ultimatum was that for "the recognition by the Hovas of all rights accruing to France by virtue of former treaties, and which the Hova Government had repudiated." To people wholly unacquainted with the subject matter, as we infer from the article of M. CHERBULIEZ that the mass of Frenchmen are assumed to be, the claim above recited may seem plausible enough; and, therefore, in order to account for its indignant rejection at the cost of dent as the only means of bringing about a a bombardment, we must inquire what his trade went on increasing at a rapid rate radical change in the methods of conducting are these alleged treaty rights which until when he died his establishment was the Hovas have repudiated. Now, it has never been pretended that the treaties entered into by France with the Malagassy Government in 1868 and 1861 have ever been violated. But these are the only compacts which have been concluded by France with for getting possession of Indian lands is now | the central power-except the pretended in the way of execution. In former years the LAMBERT treaty of 1862, whose validity no-Sioux, the Utes, and other tribes have been body has ventured to assert. When, consequently, Admiral PIERRE speaks of treaty rights which the Hovas have repudiated, he has been Secretary of the Interior, no piece- unquestionably has in view the conventions meal policy of acquiring a few millions of | made in 1841 between the commander of a French war vessel and two of the Sakalava tribes, which inhabit the northwest coast of the island. By presents and promises of protection, the chiefs of these two tribes were induced to cede to France all the territory occupied by them on the mainland, as well as the neighboring island of Nosibé. These are the notorious the vast slice to be cut from the Sioux reserve | treaties of 1341, about which we have heard so much from French journalists, and on which has been based a claim not only to the ownership of the district ceded, but to a protectorate over the whole northern and western parts of Madagascar. As we have before shown in these columns, these treatles are worthless for three reasons: First, the Sakalava tribes in question had been conquered in war in 1824 by the Hoyas. whose sovereign rights remained undisputed until 1839, when a rebellion broke out. Three years afterward the insurgents were subdued, and from that day to this they have rendered allegiance and paid a yearly ly, although the French have occupied the small island of Nosibé, they never hoisted their flag on the mainland of Madagascar, The news that the committee have set out nor, up to the present year, claimed pact with the Sakalava rebels. Thirdly and decisively, all claims for which

> 1861: "We have recognized in the King of Madagascar the necessary quality to enable him to treat with us on all the interests of the island. It does not follow because he or his successors fail to observe the engagements that they have contracted, that therefore the quality aforesaid is lost, or that w should have the right to refuse it to them for the future." We may add that the view of this French writer is fully confirmed by the treaty of 1868, in which the present sovereign is distinctly recognized as Queen of Madagascar.

> the pretexts, were clearly waived by the

treaties of 1861 and 1868, concluded between

This has been acknowledged by a French

publicist, M. GALOS, in the Rerue des Deur

Mondes itself. Referring, in October, 1863, to

the treaty made two years before, M. Galos

says: " By that act we have recognized, with-

out restriction, the sovereignty of RADAMA

II. over the whole island of Madagascar.

Again he says, after remarking that it

is no longer possible for France to resume

the position which she occupied before

It would have been more creditable to a magazine of the pretensions of the Revue des

experience shows that such pretences are tiele of October, 1863, instead of publishing the paper written by the novelist CHERBU-LIEZ under his familiar pseudonyme of G. VALBERT. The romance writer, in his rôle of tion. They have never been so many or so publicist, informs the readers of the Revue good as they have been in that time-for those that, "by the treaties of 1841, the Sakalavas have recognized our protectorate which they had solicited." He says not a word about ing are in New York. The fortunes twenty the circumstances in which these compacts five years from now will be chiefly those were made, not a word about the tacit acknowledgment of their worthlessness, implied | they will be held by those who are now poor in the failure of the French Government to or in moderate circumstances. Twenty-live plant its flag upon the mainland of Madagasear during forty years, not a word about the renunciation of such pretended rights | twice what it is now. involved in the treatles entered into in 1861 and 1868, with the central power. These facts, which had been set forth in the very periodical for which he was writing, were either known to M. CHERBULIEZ, or they were not. If they were known, he has been guilty of a suppression of the truth; if not, the new-fledged Academician has permitted himself to discuss a subject about which he is strangely ill-informed. If such, however, be the dilemma in which a valued contributor of the Revue des Deux Mondes has placed himself, what reason have we to expect better things from an ordinary Paris newspaper? or why should we be surprised that a hot-headed French sailor should commit an act of vandalism because a preposterous demand had been indignantly rejected by a self-respecting

### Two Kinds of President.

people?

The remark which follows is from the editorial columns of the Evening Post: "If Mr. Anyuun had been a much better Presider than he has, he would still not have succeeded in mak-ing himself a popular favorite. No man who comes into the Presidency as he did is likely to win the confidence of the people."

How would you have had him come into the Presidency, Mr. CARL SCHURZ?

President ARTHUR's title is as good as that of any President who ever occupied the White House. He holds the office by virtue of a majority of votes in the Electoral College. He was elected President-elected to be President in case of Gen. GARFIELD's death.

Within the memory of Mr. CARL SCHURZ and the rest of the present generation, the office which Gen. ARTHUR holds by an honest title, has been held by a man who was never elected. That man was put into the office by means of forged returns, perjured attestations, and a fraudulent count. Although the means used to give the office to this man were the same that vulgar rascals employ every week in the year to rob banks. to swindle widows, and to swear innocent men into jail, certain persons of somewhat lofty pretensions, as Mr. Schurz may remember, were found willing to defend the crime, to profit by it, to accept pay in dollars for serving and upholding the four years' lie.

How should Gen. ARTHUR have come into the Presidency in order to satisfy your exquisite sense of right and wrong, Mr. Schurz?

### Success in Trade.

Mr. EDWARD RIDLEY, the dry goods merchant of Grand street, who died this week, was a representative man, a type of a class of dealers who have risen from small beginnings to great fortune in New York within the last generation.

Just about a generation ago, as generations are calculated, Mr. RIDLEY opened a small shop in Grand street, then near the centre of the city. From that humble beginning, his trade increased until when he died he was the head of a vast business establishment, a veritable bazaar, in which 1,700 persons were employed. What was the centre in 1849 is now far down town. The people of wealth and of fashion in New York live at a long distance from Grand street, but it is an exceedingly active thoroughfare for retail trade, to the east of the Bowery especially, and runs through a very densely

populated neighborhood. Yet Mr. RIDLEY remained in Grand street; and instead of losing by the migration of the rich and fashionable to the north of the island, and far away from the east side, e of the largest and most profitable in the United States, and he left a fortune of several millions. Nor was the fame of Mr. Rib-LEY'S business confined to the population of the neighborhood in which it grew up. By liberal advertising he made his bazaar known throughout the city and the Union, and it prospered in spite of the removal from his vicinity of the wealthy, from whom a dry goods merchant is usually supposed to get

the custom necessary to remarkable success. But the prosperity of Mr. RIDLEY and of others who started like him shows that the most valuable patronage is that of the great mass of the public. It proves also that the best places for trade are not necessarily those which have a fashionable odor. And further, it indicates that business tact and ability have plenty of opportunities for success in New York despite the competition of concorns intrenched behind great capital, and with a long-established and great reputation. Fifteen years ago, for instance, the vast establishment of A. T. STEWART was jealously regarded by many small merchants in the same general trade, and was feared as a sort of monopoly against which they had little chance. They felt that Mr. STEWART could easily crush them out if he cared for their competition, or found that it interfered with him. He had the capital to do it, and some men looked forward to the possibility of his concentrating in his hands all that was best

in the retail dry goods trade in New York. Since that time, however, great fortunes have been made by many of the little traders on whom Mr. STEWART may have looked with contempt. Instead of the business becoming more and more concentrated in his hands, it has been more and more distributed, and Broadway, below Fourteenth street, is no longer the great retail mart. Mr. RIDLEY's, and other establishments down town, and at a long remove from the fashionable quarter, have prospered as never before. A new centre of trade has grown up in the Sixth avenue, and the Eighth avenue has become the seat of establishments of re markable success. Instead of one great retail centre there are now several such centres in New York, and the prosperity of one noted concern contributes to the advantage of the

lesser shops by which it is surrounded. Twenty years ago the most far-sighted nerchant would not have forecast the extraordinary development of retail trade in the west side avenues, then lined with shops with a local custom only. But men of business genius but new ideas into their trade, and gradually drew patronage to a region which the run of buyers had never before frequented, and which was not held in esteem among them, until now it has grown to be famous throughout the United States.

Those men knew how to attract the public by the goods and prices they offered, by their methods of conducting their business, and by liberal advertising in the right places. Within a few years they succeeded in building up a trade which compares favorably as to volume with the largest Mr. STEWART ever had, and which he had spent a lifetime to secure.

last reductions that vill be necessary; but | Deux Mondes if it had reprinted its own ar- | Nor will there be fewer chances in the fu-

ture. It is not true, as many people argue, that the opportunities for getting ahead here have decreased greatly within the last generawho knew how to take advantage of them. And to-day the best chances for money makwhich have been made during that time, and years from now, remember, the population of New York will probably be more than

The Mayor has appointed as Comptroller Mr. S. HASTINGS GRANT, his own private

The New Comptroller.

It is an absurd appointment. No. Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS of the Utica Herald, THE SUN has not made a "bitter personal attack" upon you. It has no personal in terest in you other than that which any philosophical observer of human nature may feel in atrange and abnormal types. So far from attacking you personally, it has merely exhibited your character as shown in your utterancesatterances of your own in your own newspaper, that you do not dare reprint to-day for the fit of the readers of the Utica Herald. We still believe that in the boundless universe of the Possible there exist worse hypocrites than yourself; although some of your neighbors seem to entertain the contrary opinion.

The Democrats will elect the next President in all probability. The Western States furnish a large variety of aspirants for the nomination. A solid basis for the assumption n some quarters that the Democratic candidate must necessarily come from the West is not clearly apparent.

Gen. Jackson was the first President elected from the West. Since then a Western man has seen chosen to the Presidency eleven times while a candidate from the Atlantic slope has sen only three times, excepting the case of Mr. Tilden who was defrauded of the office for the benefit of a Western man.

Since the time of Mr. Buchasas no Prosident has been chosen from this side of the Alleghany mountains except Mr. TILDEN Ought there not to be a change or rather may not the sixteen States on the Atlantic urge a strong claim for furnishing the Presi

The Count DE CHAMBORD has after all won a new lease of life, and will now again take up an "attitude of expectancy" while contemplating the French throne. In the mean time, we have to-day a despatch from Paris about a nev plot to restore the French monarchy. We presume this is the same old plot of which we heard at one time last year from Brittany, where a legitimist here had eighteen thousan legitimist horsemen, all ready for the fray and eager for glory.

We are not surprised at the acquittal of the ten Jews who have been on trial in Hungary upon the charge of murdering a Christian girl to procure blood for their Passover bread. The evidence against them broke down, and that of the Jewish boy who swore he saw the bloody deed perpetrated in the synagogue was upset in all its particulars by a very simple device. The trial has been watched with eager interest by all the Jews of the world, and they may well congratulate themselves upon th disproval of an abominable charge that was full of danger to Jewry, especially in Austria and Russia.

They have been easting mountains into the sea by faith up in the State of Maine; or at least they have been curing all sorts of all ments by faith at the Faith Convention in Old Orchard, Maine. Our correspondent there sends us the names of three sufferers who were thus healed. Miss CLARK was cured by faith of heart disease. Miss Lorp of St Vitus's dance, and Miss Ginss of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Scientific observers will notice with interest that all three of the names sent to us belong to unmarried ladles, and they will also notice the nature of the maladies from which faith relieved them. If now a committee consisting of three first-rate dectors three Catholic priests, and three agnostics will certify that in their belief these cures were wrough by faith, we are sure that the public will hereafter take a great interest in the proceedings of the Rev. Mr. CULLIS at Old Orchard, Maine

days we have had news of the death of King Myese of Uganda and King Cerywayo of Zululand in Africa; and now we have news of the death of King Tu-Duc of Anam, in Asia,

The inference of the Coroner's jury in the Carlyon disaster, that the freight car which caused the accident, by being blown from a siding upon the main track, must have been negligently secured, will find general accentance. The disaster was no doubt a very unusual one; yet the part played by gales in the year's catastrophes is too great ever to be ignored. Danger from a hurricana which car blow a train along a track, or from a track, is as much to be thought of, in railroad manage ment, as danger from a broken rail. The wind is as terrible a destroyer of property and life as

flood or fire. Tudue, the King, has been succeeded by PHUDAC, the King, in the kingdom of Anam. with which France is at war. TUDUC, or mor properly Tu-Duc, was really an Emperor with absolute power, whose government was ad ministered by the mandarins. He was a bitter enemy of Christianity, and was responsible for the murder of several missionaries between 1854 and 1858, but after his armies had bee. conquered by the French in 1862 he was com pelled to tolerate that religion in his kingdom Tu-Duc had become aware before his death that a formidable military and naval force had left France to attack his kingdom again, and he doubtless foresaw the speedy destruction of his power. It is not unlikely, under the circumstances, that he was put out of the way by the mandarins of his court, who may have nos sessed the information that his successor Phu DAC would save the kingdom from ruin by making peace with France. Tu-Duc was an unlucky King, having lost a great part of his territory by the French conquests twenty years ago, so that his country became widely known by the name of the province which he retained, Tonquin.

The tribute of admiration for the brave men, Conkling and KRYMER, who were lately suffocated in the Passaic cesspool, while trying to save the life of one whose ignorance or foolhardiness had caused him to enter the fatal hole, has been universal and hearty. Unhappily, there have been many similar deaths this summer. It is genuine heroism that prompts the noble-hearted man to instantly rush to the rescue of a fellow being in peril; but entering gas-poisoned pits almost always results in the death of the would-be rescuer. Mr. Consulno went down the cesspool to save John, the hotel employee: Mr. KRYMER to save Mr. CONKLING: OECESTEIN to save KRYMER; and it is hard to say how far that fatal succession would have gone on, but for OECKSTEIN's being drawn back insensible before reaching the bottom. In all such cases the first explorer may be careless but he does not positively know the condition of the hole, whereas those who go after him must see that the same gases which instantly overcame him will presumably overcome them Where a safe test of the air is so easy before entering it, one who neglects this precaution is culpable, since he may throw away not only his own life, but the lives of others who will impulsively rush to save him.

The Washington man who now babbles about shooting Niagara with the aid of a balloon bag, has a very silly notion. It is safe to say that he will never try the scheme, that if he tried he would be killed at once, and that

his plan in any case is not original, being only an adaptation of the old notion of men slowly and gracefully to the ground through the buoyant power of a big umbrella or a pair of wings.

HOLMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I

jumping from houses and expecting to descend

heartily second THE SUN'S suggestion of William 8. Holman of Indiana as candidate for President, A long residence at Washington, most of it very close to Congress, enables me to speak from knowledge of the man; and that knowledge (though I was prejudiced against him ere gaining it) led me seven years ago to propose his name at Washington as a Presilential nominee. He is a plain, unpretending, farmer-like man-so much so that strangers oft underrate him; but in that hell's mouth, Washington, he had through nearly a quarter of a century's service in Congress remained incorrupted, and the steadfast foe of corruption of every sort. This by itself is wonderful: but add to this that he is splendidly brave among a mass of politicians mostly moral cowards; that he commonly works twelve or fourteen hours a day; that he knows that vast and intricate machine, the Federal Government, through and through, and can tell at once whether a proposed appropriation is extravagant, or covers any trick or theft; that to to his mastery of these details the great reduction of \$60,000,000 in yearly appropriations, attempted by the Democratic House and partly carried out in 1876 and since, is mainly though others have received credit therefor; that the whole corrupt element of all parties hates and fears him, and has repeatedly procured changes in the bounds of his district in the hope of making one that would not return him; that he has courageously fought the battle out before his constituents at every election, despite these changes; and, what is very important, that he is thoroughly true to the principles of American freedom and Democracy, and will not be found favoring postal telegraphs or other despotic and communistic schemes, and it will be seen that his qualifications for a reform President are extraordinary. While the politicians of Indiana have prevented his nomination for Senator and Governor, the masses there admire and love him. If nominated he will sween that State, and wherever his record and character become known he will receive the warm support of nearly every man who, like myself, is

New York, Aug. 3. INDEPENDENT VOTER. CHESTER A. ARTHUR AS PRESIDENT

A Conservative Republican Sayske Won't Do To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there any person outside of a lunatic asylum, believing or having any idea of making Chester A. Arthur the next President of the United States? I don't believe the people of this country know, exactly what kind of a gen tleman he is. However, this fact is pretty well known

near the White House by public men generally.

Mr. Arthur is not a corrupt man in any sense. He is lazy and indifferent, with no decision of character, and always ready to allow the public interest to be post noned, or suspended, if he can avoid responsibility. He is the most unfit man for the high office of Chief Executive of this great nation that fate has thrown into the place He has the habit of not retiring to his bed till nes morning, and rising about midday following. Every sub-ject brought up in the Cabinet is generally postponed at his suggestion, and his Cabinet at once yield to his views without question or argument. In fact, we have no re-or positive administration of the Government. If the untry should get into a dangerous foreign contro versy, both the President and his Secretary of State would cave in. They would be afraid to assert any principle of our Government on foreign affairs. The people would have to go to their rescue. Mr. Arthur is far below the standard of a statesman. He ranks as political manager, with no conception of State affairs He can't help it.

It is not in the make-up of the man to imagine that this is a great and growing nation, requiring far-reaching views for the protection and aggrandizement of the

Our Government is so constructed that we can live through inertia and imbecility for a time; but there is always an end to that in the progress of a great people. Mr. Arthur is what may be called a weak public man and his Cabinet has no great experience of public af-fairs, while their mental powers are light. They all feel under great obligation to him for their appointments as his advisers. They seem to be proud that the are in the Government counsel. They are vain of the

leman, but he is not fit for the place. He is honest and docile, but he never acts except to sign his name. Pra don't bring him in contact with foreign diplomacy, fo all the foreign Ministers know the exact extent of his

Now, these views are generally known and expressed or his Cabinet. Mr. Arthur likes his comfort; he doesn't this nation under such rule. Therefore let us hope, whosever may be our next President, either a Democrat or epublican, we may be more fortunate than we are WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

The Meaning of Chandler's Fallure in New Hampshire.

om Mr. Conkling, who was not urged to help him. He knew better than to go near Mr Concling. Many of the Stalwarts did what he arged them to do, but a few strong friends of Arthur refused point blank. They said to Arthur: " If you want a man at our council board who will betray you and make trouble for your Administration, take Char dier. By taking an enemy into your Cabinet you will surely lose dozens who have always been your friends. Chandler promised much to those who would aid him. He said that he was done with Riaire, and that he would be happy to serve new friends if they would help him into a position where he could do it. By persistent appeals and promises he got in. He quickly forgot his promises, and turned his tack on those to whom they were made. He afterward allenated Arthur from most of his friends. Arthur literally sacri fixed his best friends to gain over his worst enemies. Chandler was justified in making the boast that he ran the Administration as an Irishman runs a wheelbarrow. But the tables have turned. They have turned in Ne Hampshire. Even Mr. Chandler and Mr. Arthur understand it. The Republicans of that State republished Chandler and the Administration both, for the one could not be repudiated without the other. The Republicans other State have been so perfectly subshire. Special significance attached to the bolt of Republican members of the Legislature from Chand-ler's caucus machinery. The Secretary was on hand to represent the Administration and to advance his own interest. The boiting Republicans said : "Go back antell your master that we are independent of both his and you."

The election of Chandler would have been an endorse

ment of his appointment to a seal in the Cabinet and the course of the Administration. The stern refusal to elect either him or any one supported by cancus to equivalent to a total repudiation of the Administration.

### Are there Warse Hypocrites than Eills H. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice

our just comments in Tax Sex of to-day upon Mr. Lills I. Roberts, editor of the *Utica Herata*. Residing so near tr. Ellis H. Roberts as we do, we know everything you say of him is true, except it be one statement.
You say: "There are worse hyporries than Mr. Ellis
II. Roberts within hinesty sive and ion miles of the sun."
I don't believe it. But, admitting it, in the name of brayen and earth where are they?

You sometimes say: "The Republican party must go."

Its pure and living principles and true men will always remain, but its party organization, perpetuated for a little season by fraud, perjury, and hypocrisy, ought STALWART REPUBLICAN LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 1.

### No Government Telegraph. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me

endorse your remarks in opposing the governmental degraph scheme, or rather the principle of it. I am a Republican in that I believe in the union of the States and the freedom of the colored race, but I am opposed to the idea of centralizing so much power in the Gov-erment. erminists.

The properties of what the employee's service is worth to binned or to his employee is a private one. In a great motion of the employee is a private one. In a great motion of the service with which matters regardless the motion of the public may be accountened on the public may be accountened or the public may be a great fluid Cai far ure, for in stance, is quite certain to incontrolless of an ure, for in public—may be a very large part—out can we place the prover in the final of the fluverminent to prevent, or the right to endeavor to prevent, or to cause worth a college?

inpect.

We soft his to vertice at a conce place all business in the We soft his to vertice at a to after apt to place under the course, the perpecting distinct of supply and demand of saler or say thing else. Let the recopie follow The NIN's advice. Hold on term cloudy to as many literates as possible, and thus keep as far as possible from monarchy.

WE B. Jr. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

BARTHOLDE'S GREAT STATUE.

Personance Description of it, and the

From the Paris Temps, The immense scaffolding that can be seen in the direction of the Rue de Chasciles, reaching over the highest houses in the neighborhood, has for some time been puzzing many people that pass along the Boulevard de Courcelles. One would fancy that a high towe was in process of construction. On a close examination of the beams and planks, the thing that at first looked like a tower displays the times of a human form and the stigantic folds of the robe that draps, it. It is in truth a statue, the gradest that was ever constructed up to the present time—the statue of Liberty, of which the sculp-tor Barthold conceived the idea and furnished the model, and which is destined to serve as a beacon at the entrance to the port of New York. Before becoming one of the marvels of the great American city, it is for the present one of the most interesting curiosities of Paris By purchasing a little picture of it that the con sells to cover extra expenses, the work can be inspected Prom eighty to ninety artisans are kept constantly em ployed. The statue is aircady completed up to the chest. ployed. The statue is aircany compared up to the chest. Perhaps in its present condition it can be seen to the best advantage. Its extraordinary proportions can be viewed, and, as it is not completed, it is possible to take in all the details of the construction of this gigantic work, which will probably remain unequalied among

across the yard and the busy workmen covering then with innumerable pieces of wood that reproduce all the contours and lines remind one of the well known scene of Guliver at Liliput. The men look like tiny dwarfs emleavoring to hind a giant. And if by a miracle tha great hand could become alive and simply open its closed fingers, all that solid woodwork would fly in splinters, and the immense scaffolding itself would come down like a castle of cards. The first model was enlarged four times. Then it was cut into slices, and these slices are taken one after the other and again enlarged to four times their original size; and thus the dimensions of the colosial statue are obtained. At present the workmen are engaged upon the portion that forms the chest. The model of it can be seen in the shed. It looks like a little hill, over which the men are constantly creeping. When the draught or model of a portion is made, impressions are taken of it. In order to do this it is necessary to gather together hundreds of little planks, out precisely upon the outlines of the model, and in this way a wooden mould is obtained, that is divided into as many fragments as are necessary. Upon these fongments the copper is cut, and hammered until it copies the precise forms. Ten Chi-nese gones would not make a greater noise than is made all day long in the corner of the shed where the copper

works of tronze. For an hour one feels transported or

of the real world, and, without the slightest effort of the

imagination, the spectacle before the eyes appears fan tastic. The plaster moulds of the enormous limbs thrown

contributes not a little to the strange impression that When the shaping of a piece of the copper is con pleted, it becomes a portion of the statue, and there is nothing further to do with it except to put it in its place. Just now they are engaged in the work of finishing the left hand. The nail of the first finger would make a good-sized shreid. The top of the finger would make a believe for the largest head, and, in efault of a better cuirass, William the Conqueror, who passed for the biggest man of his time, might easily get

is hammered; and this continuous and deafening nor

nto one of the phalanges.
In six months, the whole work will be finished. There main only the chest and the left arm to complete. The head, which is large enough to contain forty people, has already been exhibited, in 1878, and the right arm has just come back from America, where it was sent to give some little idea of the size of the statue. After the Parisians have had ample time to admire the

Monsigner Capel's Visit to Burlington. BUBLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 2.-This ancient own, or rather its near suburb, has had the honor of being the first to entertain the distinguished Monsignor Capel on his arrival in the United States. Being a dear and intimate friend of Mr. and Mrs. Birnie Baidwin, and having crossed in company with the mother of the lat-ter, they met them at the steamer's wharf, and after some refreshment in New York, proceeded at once to the

Jersey City ferry, and thence in the cars to Burington. Many sought to catch a glimpse of the Mousigner as the carriage drove rapidly through the town to Edge water Park, where, upon a high bintf of the Delaware Mr. Baldwin's charming residence is situated. For a day or two their much honored guest rested quietly after his sea voyage, only a few of Mrs. Baldwin's inti mate friends being invited to meet him, among who

vers General and Mrs. Grubb. Before leaving for New Branswick on the 1st, Monsignor Capel held a short service, the first in this country in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, now standing upon the site of the Revolutionary barracks. As it was not generally known that this service was to be held, many who will have no other opportunity of seeing and hearing the famous and illustrious Monsigner were disappointed.

# From the Baston Part.

The strike of telegraph operators has started

gain the hobites of those who believe in having all the usiness of the country done by the Government. We now hear a great deal about putting the whole telegraph system of the country under Government control. Sun sing this were done, who is to be the gainer? Would out any jersonal feeling or dislike toward the President would be an exception to its other department. Would be an exception to its other department. Would it give better service? Wr. Jewell. Postmaster-General under Grant, got himself disliked because he said he was going to run the department many strain. ciples. He did not do it, but the mere announcement that he contemplated such a departure from estudished custom shocked the active workers in the grand old party very seriously. The departments have been used as political feeders and parts of the political machine.
With the telegraph system added to all the other branches. of party administration, the Republicans would be able Washington, Aug. 3.—Chandler got into to congratulate themselves upon an increase of assessable values. They could extend the twist of their cam-Arthur's Cabinet by persistent begging. There was not a Staiwart politician, great or small far or near, aside the corruption fund is a welcome addition to is a to swell the corruption fund is a welcome addition to grove much were than the disease has thus far become The life of every industry is competition, and it would be a futul solution, having attogether too sweeping an application, that the only way by which a monopoly could be broken up was by the strong hand of Govern ment. Moreover, the telegraph, if put into the hands of a central authority, would be used for political ends, and in time of great positical excitement only that portion of the public politically in accord with the party in power would receive its full share of the rights and privileges of the institution. The Government has all that it can take care of, and much more than it handles well, as the case now stands. It could not conduct the | all confeauted to fine and imprisonment. The faculty service of a great corporation, perfunctorily as well as if the University issued a decree expelling every one of that corporation or various corporations, can combet it as a matter of lossness. Now, the public has redress the valuable advertisement which she had gained, wrote for til service of injurious service, but it would have no | 8 letter terging them to take no such severe proceeding appeal that it could enforce if the telegraph were passed | on her account. its mud career of centralization. Would sweep into its one hour's distance from Vienna, "somes out of a dominiverous control ail the railroude and banks and biz torest like a snow white Easter eggin a green used." institutions in the country. The safety of the country lies alone space building with as you enter, a life like sits of the Mand of Orleans, and on the opposite wait tive our institutions virially and individuality. Den't make us the children and dependents of a vast circumstant of the balls there are no ornaments except infessive portraits of dead and gone Kings of France. Thirty

The grape growers along the shore of the Hudson liver, in Orange, Duchess, Committe, and other countles, are juddent over the prospects of a glorious foreground, and the Seminering and Leitha Mountains trop of Concords. The since have never been stronger in the distance.

Yes, and Others were There Also. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec: Am I orrectly informed that the Hon Roscoe Conkling a configure of refinement was present at a sparring endution given in this city some time ago? J. W. B.

# The Circus of Uncle Rufus.

Carefully our Uncle Rufus incubated, Uncle Rufus hatched a splendld circus out, Which appears to be not distantly related Unto certain stocks in which he speculated. And will bring him in a rich return, no doubt. Truly Uncle Bufus knows which side the butter

Occupies upon the slices of his bread, Clamps his jaws upon it with a smile too utter, Knowing when to hold his tongue and when to mutter Knowing where the butter is most thickly spread. General Chester Arthur, joyfully escaping From the many office seekers and their wiles, From the civil service folly and red taping,

Westward now his course so crookedly is shaping, Counting up his fishing tackie as he similes Now, from here and there, the cager politicians Following their several moses toward the West, All intent upon their variable missions.

Seek to occupy atrategic strong positions.

When and how will Chester Arthur take his rest? Surely this will be the swellest and most tony Circus that the wondrous West has seen this year; All will be so very grand and Yallowstony. Little Phil the party leading on his pony Uncle Bufus guarding well the straugling rear

A careless diet or a change of water often produces i

## SUNBEAMS.

-The sons of the Earl of Essex tre ravog through Wales in gypsy caravans and camping

-A mimic and ventriloquist terrorized an

Omairs prison, in which he was confined, by raising phostly voices at night -Robert Buchanan intends to come to

America next winter to supervise the performance of a play made out of his "God and Man." -Jumbo, as pictured in Western circus ad-

vertisements, is mix enough to let a coach and four, wi a drayer high on the front sent, roll under his bell

-Father Hyncin: h will be here next month. to make a lecture tour, in the hope of thus earning ney with which to clear his l'aris chapel of d -Legislative blundering has set off from

between two counties a strip of land in Minusota sixty-five miles long and a mile wide, without local government or official recognition. -Queen Victoria has received a woman

physician, Mrs. Scharlieb, with unusual favor at Windsor Castle, given her a likeness of her royal self, and en-couraged her to excel in her profession. -The King of Bayaria is building a secluded palace for himself, which he intends shall be the most elegant, commodious, and magnificent human abode on earth, and with the largest banqueting hall.

-The rejection of the Rev. Charles W Park by the Congregational Council called to install him as pastor of a New Haven church, does not affect him materially, as the congregation has voted to accept him, notwithstanding his alleged beterodoxy. -A new law of Missouri allows nobody to

practise medicine unless holding a diploma from a med-ical codlege of recognized standing. This statute applica also to dentists aild bone setters. Dealers in patent medicines are required to take out a special license -Lady Wilde is tall, large, and usually fressed with a tendency toward her son's sort of asthet

cism. When she gives a reception in the daytime, she thuts out all sunlight, and by means of red shades on the gas throws a soft pink glow over everything -Eight million acres of Government land n Dakota have been disposed of to private persons with in a year. When it is stated by way of comparison that the whole State of Rhode Island contains less than 300,000 seres of cultivated ground, it becomes easy to

grasp the vastness of these transfers. .- To give an idea of the searcity of elergymen in cities during the summer, the Christian Advocate anys that the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, hearing that it was sometimes almost impossible to secure a minister for a funeral, resolved to stay in town one year. He gave no tice to the several pastors in his neighborhood that he could be called on for such services, and in three months he officiated at 93 burials.

-Louis Engel, a composer of music, has obtained conspicuousness in London by deciaring that the Prince of Wales had undertaken to crush him. Engel published letters characterizing the Duke of Edin-burgh as a ridiculously bad violinist and the Prince's Royal College of Music as a sham. Subsequently, Patti was down on the programme of a court concert to sing one of Engel's songs, and the Prince ordered the substi-

-At the ball in Paris Millionaire Macket red the King of Sweden to dance with the American ladies, paying him \$1,000 an hour for the work. The Prince of Wales telegraphed for an invitation, but was refused. Several descendants of the Bonaparte family who attempted to climb in through the windows wer thrown into the basin of the fountain. This information is from an account in the Nevada styles, "based on reasonableness and an intimate knowledge of Mackey." -Glasgow has 35,800 houses of one room

each, 52,600 of two rooms, 17,700 of three rooms, 0,600 of four rooms, and 6,200 of five rooms or over. Twothirds of the people live in houses of not more than two apartments. The operative class in these close quarters are very prolific, and there are 150 families of from ten to sixteen persons. This means a population of about 10,000 persons in 1,333 apartments or more than five to a room, according to a calculation by Bret Harte. -A musical wonder is exhibited in London is called the canina. The notes are produced oy negs twelve of whom are scaled in a row inside a long Lex Keys on the outer board communicate with wares which touch each animal's head, and when the jet

former strikes the ivery, and the contact warns ine dog, a whine, a yell, a back, or a bass growl is .. response. The harmony is defective but the labor raining has given the strange orchestra a moderately -A hotel guest in Columbus, Ga., after waiting a long time for his suppor in a botel dining room, grew impatient, and exclaimed to the distory waiter. "Bring me my supper at once!" and accompa nied this percuiptory remark by the exhibition of a re-

scenred his meal, not only in abundance, but in sol tude, for all the other guests fled at sight of his weapon; but his cating was followed by arrest, and the impatient visitor was obliged to digest the food in fail. -The now famous Clemenceau, so La-outhers says, made the acquaintance of W. H. Huntington, an American journalist, and conceived for him such a liking that he took it into his head to seek a for tained the chair of French literature in a college All the girls who attended his lectures, save one, were s

volver, which he pointed at the waiter's head. He

gazed to be married. That one is now Mine cons, and "the sweetest, most unaffected, refined, and least vain specimen of American lady food in Pari--The eldest son of the new Duke of Mark Lord Mandoigh Churchill were educated by the Rev. Mr. Greene, curate of Woodstock. When the latter becomes Premier he will make his old tutor a Rishon Pati did as much for Bettyman Tomline and Gadston

-Tom Thumb died comparatively young for a dwarf. Richard Gibson, miniature pointer and court dwarf to Charles I., lived to be 75 und his dwarf wife. And Simplical, to be 85. Sir Groffrey Russon dwarf and discounties to Charles II., expired at 63 nm. mentestation, on suspicion of countrance in the Popular plot, in the gate house at Westminster, where he died The fartamed Poisit dwarf, Count Bordawski, for whom George IV provided, died also at an advanced age. Dwarfs are letter constituted, so Barnum says,

than grants, both mentally and physically. -When Minnie Palmer, an American actress of the Lotta variety, appeared in Edinburgh, a number of students in the gallery became boiserous They sang the songs with her, and threw kisses, untishe barel into tours. Others in the audience cris-"Shane!" and the students grew more boosterons. The

-Count de Chambord's Castle Frohsdorf, young from a nobles afternately do service as chamber lains, receiving as their only reward a "smile of the King." The window of the room in which he lies sick of fers a view of rare beauty, hundred your old trees in the

-A letter to the Boston Herald, written in rate team at Winniedon, says that the discipline of the then was so bad as to pressige their downfail. It is added that Capt. Howard issued orders of a very stringent character, intending to govern the marksmen rigidly, and that he went so far that memberdination was at once provoked. What they principally objected to were directions to report for roll call by the Adjutant at precisely 0.05 A.M.; that they should "scat themselves at table according to rack, and preserve proper decoran dustrianced;" at 9 P 2, to report to the Adjutant for relicuit, and not to leave the banding again until the hour for breakfast without parmission of the officer is command." Tights to be eating ushed at 10 P. M. whet each one shall felde for fest," and so in. On reading the order most of the mon defiantly quitted the hote and s; ent the greater part of the night outside.

-The visit of the Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England to the United states accompanied as is probable, by some of his more distinguished professional trethren, will not be the first occasion on which a Judge of his distinction has left England to take part in the processings of a congress of inwyers of a fore go state, but he was be the first who has ever made the A stat-tic passage. Coursings has no great reputation as a law-yer, but he is prominently one of the greater ights of the bondon fusionable world. On the bench he is couried out, attentive, and pathetaking. In personal appear-nace he is the Knellan for ance he is the English Judge to the backlone-enderly, dignified, neat of dress, simplely of hose, and scenario, no excess of hair from scalp to that. The full-bottomed Wig requires a clean shaven and concentat retescen face to display it to advantage. With the face observice is popular, and by those of his codeagues who possibly us ensumally interest his logal attainments he is respect ed and liked. He is a capital after dimer speaker, and is credited with powers of conversation at the dimer table and in the drawing room the most entertaining and varied. In politice he is a Liberal and in religion : High Churchman. In this last from acted he some in-likes to pose, so that it has been remarked of him tha-nature meant him for a theologian and accident has made him a Judge.